

BARRE DAILY TIMES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Published Every Week-Day Afternoon by THE BARRE DAILY TIMES, INC.
Frank E. Langley, PublisherSUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year by mail, \$4.00
Three months by mail, \$1.20
One month by mail, \$0.40
Single copy, 2 cents
All subscriptions cash in advance.MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.

The Connecticut legislature failed to connect on the prohibition ratification. So what's in a name?

The voters of Barre will, of course, bear in mind that to-night they will nominate candidates for city offices.

If the Vermont legislature gets through by the middle of March there will be just about time to get out the buckets for the first flow of sap.

The people of the United States will take it with only mild interest that Mexico loves the United States more. The time when Mexico could have shown her affection to the best advantage is past.

A cordial welcome awaits President Wilson on his return from Europe. It is not too much to expect that he will give the nation a summary of the progress of events in the peace conference, such summary to be given when he addresses Congress.

Our correspondents are reminded that we make a charge of five cents a line for obituary poetry.—Ludlow Tribune.

Why the discrimination against obituary poetry? Are we to infer that the other poetry isn't worth five cents a line?

The 15 professors of Middlebury college who have had their salaries raised may be on about the same pay basis now as those who shoulder a pick and shovel. It is no reflection on the 15 professors if they get no higher salaries than the common laborers but it is because the times may be somewhat out of joint.

The natural agency for the enforcement of the prospective prohibition law of the country would seem to be the department of justice in Washington rather than the bureau of internal revenue. In that event it would probably be necessary to enlarge the department of justice to a considerable extent in order to take in the vast scope of the prohibition enforcement. It is likely to be a hard task for the combined national and state governments.

If Germany tries out the system of conscription under the new form of government in order, as Germans say, to protect the eastern frontier of that country from the Poles and from the bolsheviks, there will be some interesting comparisons of the workings of that system with the draft as carried out in the United States during 1917-18. That would test how much the German people are ready for democracy.

There may be reasons for extending the term of office of an alderman in our city from two to three years, but if any such amendment is made to the city charter it should be after a referendum of the people. The board of aldermen was very careful to refer the matter of an increased school tax amendment to the people before submitting it to the legislature; why wasn't the matter of longer terms of office for the aldermen brought before the people at that meeting or at some future meeting? And why so modest in making the term only three years?

The German chancellor, in opening the new national assembly at Weimar, said that the German people were bound to set up a nation of right and justice; but he said nothing about that web of intrigue which the former German empire succeeded in weaving all over the world. The people of the neutral nations, as well as of the allied world, are wondering if the new Germany will continue to engage in the underground work which the old regime was noted for, or whether the new Germany will be above board and free of all taint of malevolence. Time will only tell whether the old German "diplomacy" has given way to the new.

Russia and the other nations on the receiving end of this L. W. W. deportation from the United States may be expected to enter a serious protest against the action of the government at Washington; but it is an inexorable law that a nation must harbor its own and do the best it can to make up for false teaching. As long as these 58 men and one woman have not been naturalized in the United States and have, in the meantime, failed to live up to the requirements of our laws it is entirely reasonable that they should be shipped back whence they came.

A year ago to-day the United States was just girding its loins for the strife and its preparation was just beginning to bear fruit, while Germany was making ready to launch the greatest effort of the central powers to bring about the surrender of France before the United States could wield marked influence on the field of battle. The race between Von Hindenburg and Wilson was on. Could Von Hindenburg reach Paris before Wilson (typifying the United States) could get enough men to France to bar the way? It is hard to realize now what a dramatic point in history was hanging in the balance then. The

events showed that the United States won the race but none too soon for the good of France and for the good of the world.

The trustees of the permanent state school fund have set a good example by voting to invest the accumulated surplus of the fund in the forthcoming Liberty loan of the fifth issue. Trust funds and other accumulations held for a long period of time could not be more securely invested than in the bond issues of the United States government; and the rate of interest is sufficiently large to make such an investment quite attractive. The fifth Liberty loan may furnish the last opportunity in many years to purchase United States government bonds at par; the present issues on the market are quite likely to go above par when the country gets into its stride once more.

REQUESTS FOR AID FROM STATE.

If the Vermont legislature should begin to grant these numerous requests from small towns for assistance in carrying out some municipal project or to make good some damage done there would be no end of the requests—and the larger towns and cities, which are already carrying a very heavy load, would be justified in filing application along with the smaller places. Some of the small towns of Vermont may feel that they are carrying a heavy financial burden but they would find, on study, that their burdens were comparatively slight when placed alongside the problems of some of the larger towns which are not making any particular state-wide complaint about their troubles but are going about the task of meeting the demands in their own way. There is, of course, sympathy for the small and struggling communities of the state and this sympathy has taken more or less tangible shape in indirect contributions to support of various projects in those towns, notably schools; but there must be a limit to these calls, else there would not be equal justice to all.

CURRENT COMMENT

New Hampshire's Education Bill.

The commission headed by Frank S. Sizemore of Concord and of which President Hopkins of Dartmouth and Justice John E. Young of the supreme court are members, which was appointed by Gov. Bartlett of New Hampshire to prepare a draft of a bill to reorganize and extend the state's educational system has made its report. The bill presented is an excellent document, disclosing incidentally that New Hampshire has been behind some progressive states in attention to its school problem but also disclosing a keen appreciation of present-day needs and possibilities.

The bill provides for a state board of education; a commissioner of education; four deputy commissioners, one of whom shall be qualified to assist in the development of agricultural and vocational branches and one to assist in abolishing illiteracy and promoting the Americanization of immigrants; state-wide school supervision; standard elementary schools in the unorganized parts of the state; provision for educational opportunity for non-English speaking youth and adults; a minimum of 36 weeks attendance in "standard" schools. The proposed law involves an estimated increase in annual outlay of \$290,700, an addition of a little less than half a mill to the tax rate.

Especially interesting is the bill's provision for the education of immigrants. It has teeth in it. Every person between the ages of 16 and 21 years who cannot read and speak English understandingly, is required to attend an evening or special day school, if such exists in the district where the person resides or is employed; and every district in which there are five or more persons eligible to attend is required to maintain such a school. The maintenance requirement also includes districts where there are 10 persons over 21 eligible to attend. The teeth of the bill are in this provision:

No person or corporation shall, after Oct. 1, 1919, employ a person between 16 and 21 years of age who resides or is employed in a district maintaining an evening or special day school as prescribed in section 14 who cannot read and speak English understandingly, unless he or it procures and keeps on file in a place readily accessible to all authorized inspectors a certificate of the superintendent of schools for the district in which he or she is employed in such evening or special day school and that his or her conduct and attendance are satisfactory; or a certificate that he or she has been excused from attending such a school for a reason satisfactory to the commissioner of education, or to such person as he may designate.

It is doubtful if any state in the union has such a comprehensive plan for direct state and local responsibility for the elementary education of its immigrant population. In not every state would such a program be desirable or possible. New Hampshire is peculiarly well situated for the experiment. It is an industrial state but with not so large and unwieldy a foreign born population as to make such a law unfavorable. Much, even in New Hampshire, would depend upon having the right officials and teachers to carry out the law's provisions and the cordial co-operation of the community and corporations directly concerned. The efficient carrying out of such a program, though only an excellent beginning of Americanization, would surely be worth in dollars and cents alone much more than it would cost. It would be much needed pioneer work also for other states to profit by.—Springfield Republican.

Mother's Coughs and Colds Go Quickly
She cannot afford to be sick and neglect her household duties. At the first symptoms she prepares the way for quick recovery by the immediate use of Gray's Syrup—a household preparation of sixty years standing.
Mother always buys the Large SizeGRAY'S SYRUP
OF
RED SPRUCE GUM
Manufactured by D. WATSON & CO., New YorkBRITISH PROPOSAL
ON LABOR ACCEPTED

And One of the Greatest Obstacles to Settlement of International Labor Platform Was Removed.

Paris, Feb. 13.—The agreement by the commission on international labor legislation of the peace conference yesterday to accept article IV of the British draft of measures to settle the future status of international labor, marks the surmounting of an obstacle which was expected to provoke a bitter contest, since it is the most radical project organized labor is seeking to graft upon the constitution of the society of nations. This article provides that at the proposed international labor conference the representatives of the governments, the employers and working people shall be entitled to speak and vote independently without regard to the views expressed by the other representatives of their nation and to have power to draw up conventions binding on the nations represented.

The rapid progress made on the balance of the British draft, into which will be incorporated certain features of the French labor plan, appears to warrant the belief that the essential aims of the delegates of both nations will be accepted in their entirety by the commission, although final action by the peace conference is predicted.

The British draft covers a wide field, including the following provisions:
Uniformity of the rights of workmen employed abroad, their protection against loss when in foreign country through the lapse of state insurance against sickness, old age, accidents, unemployment and similar causes.

Prevention of unemployment through adoption by the different governments of a policy of distribution of orders for public works so as to keep the demand for labor at an approximately uniform level.

The relief of the unemployed through a system of registration and co-operation between employers in different lines of industry to meet fluctuating labor demands.

Opportunities to unemployed young workers for the continuance of their education at established centers.

A system of inspection of factories and workshops to insure the execution of labor laws.

The protection of children, youths and women, with educational opportunities for the children and the regulation of night work for the youths.

The limitation of the working shift for young persons to half that of adults, with no overtime or night work.

The recognition of the rights of workmen to combine and the right to peaceful picketing.

The recognition of the right of workmen to combine politically and the right of trades unions to participate in politics.

Working hours to be fixed by laws in each state with an international standard as the minimum.

The regulation of home work in small workshops, or sweatshops to be attended to each state, in view of the difficulty of settling this problem by international legislation.

An international code regulating labor conditions in the mercantile marine under every flag to be worked out by a special maritime commission of the league of nations in continuous session to take up new points.

It seems to be agreed that the wholly different wage and money standards of the east and the west would make the definite fixing of conditions as to these matters impossible.

As to the right of workmen to combine, the British view is that this at least should be insisted upon by the working class, although it is now denied by Japan.

The measure of hygiene, insurance and the regulation of the work of children, it is also contended, ought to apply to native Asiatic labor.

The British plan also contemplates the creation of a permanent international commission to fix minimum wages according to the conditions in the various regions and to make a special study of native labor problems.

It is proposed to include in the league of nations plan the constitution of an international parliament composed of delegates from the existing national parliaments to suggest labor legislation to the society of nations. The abolition of military training in schools and the international exchange of university students is also proposed.

The French labor proposals include the recruiting of labor through national employment bureaus; prohibition upon the labor of children under 14 years of age. The prohibition of night work by women, and a maximum eight-hour working day in factories where the furnaces are always lighted, together with laws regulating hygiene and the safety of the workers.

TAKE A LOOK

ONE NEW SLEIGH, half price, \$10.00
ONE GOOD ED-HAND PUNG, 9.00
ONE PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR, used one season, 11-cup, half price, 9.00
NEW STEWARD HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINE, used once, cost \$10.00, 5.35MARSH-ALLEN CO.
New England Phone 140—Orange Co. Phone

In Readiness for All Out Doors

Special Sale

of a few

Men's Suits and Overcoats

Suits \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00

These are mostly small sizes, 34 to 40, but extra good values. These are just the thing for young men's every day wear. They won't last long. Step lively if you expect your size.

Sweaters

The price on Sweaters is revised downward. Here is a good showing, all styles, many colors, and marked down \$1.00 to \$2.50 on each garment.

Special Boys' Sweaters for \$1.25 each

We have the new Spring Caps and Samples for Suits made to measure.

Whose your Tailor?
REGISTERED IN U. S. PAT. OFF. 1908 BY ED. V. PRICE & CO.

F. H. Rogers & Company

EARL OF READING COMING.

Will Resume His Former Post as Ambassador to the United States.

London, Feb. 13.—The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the earl of Reading, British ambassador to the United States, will return to America in about a week's time.

The ambassador had intended to sail on the Olympic, but owing to an indisposition which is confining him to his room he was compelled to postpone his departure. If he is sufficiently improved it is stated he will sail on the Aquitania.

Bankrupt Towns.

History is repeating itself in Montpelier once again. Some of the little towns are appealing to the legislature for special appropriations to carry on work that belongs to the towns to do. One wants \$5,000, another \$10,000, another \$10,000, for varying purposes, and so it goes. The fact is that there are town organizations in Vermont that have no right to exist. They are bankrupt and cannot meet their bills. The reason is that they are so small in population that their grand lists produce very limited tax revenues, and these towns may spread over a considerable bit of territory. It is one of the weak features of the town system as it obtains in Vermont to-day. The state is assessing direct taxes on cities and towns because it needs the money, and here is the special case of towns returning to the state for relief in meeting the ordinary expenses of the town. There is an opportunity

for consolidation in the state which would work to the benefit of the commonwealth and to the benefit of the towns themselves. It is a matter that should be seriously considered.—St. Albans Messenger.

Call and get prices on Andes ranges and heaters. Good line of second-hand ranges and heaters, stovepipes and elbows. E. A. Prindle.

Public
Camouflage
Ball

(MASQUE DANCE)

under the auspices of

Ruth Chapter, No. 33

Order Eastern Star

HOWLAND HALL

VALENTINE'S NIGHT

FRIDAY, FEB. 14

Landi & Forsell Orchestra

ADMISSION, 55c

Dancing from 8 p. m. to 1 a. m.

THE DANCE OF THE SEASON

Universal Immersion Heater

A small but effective saver of fuel and time. Boils a glass of water or other liquid in less than three minutes. Every home needs one. Hospitals and public institutions need several.

Barre Electric Company

Tel. 98-W "For Your Electric Wants" Barre

Russell's Week End Specials

300 Packages of Potted Bulbs

Bulbs are all started 25c a pot while they last
Six varieties—Narcissus (Daffodils), Crocuses, Roman Hyacinths, Tulips, Grape Hyacinths, and Poeticus Hyacinths.

FREE---Gold Fish---FREE

Gold Fish Free with every 65c bottle of Cherry Bark Cough Syrup, while they last.

Candy Specials

70c BULK CHOCOLATES—Milk Chocolates and Cadet Chocolates, 49c per pound

100 pounds of Peppermint Patties, per lb. 49c

RUSSELL'S, The Red Cross Pharmacy

Safety!

Three essentials are afforded by this institution to clients—

Safety, Organization and Service

In all matters pertaining to the funds of patrons, the element of Safety is given first consideration.

At the Quarry Savings Bank & Trust Co., there is a "human element," which gives strength and character, and makes banking pleasant, as well as efficient.

Known as "the bank with a strong directorate," this institution offers patrons a complete banking service for Savings, Investments and Checking Accounts.

You are invited to become a depositor, thus adding to your own efforts the counsel and judgment of our experienced officers.

QUARRY SAVINGS BANK
AND TRUST CO.

BEN A. EASTMAN, Pres. A. P. ABBOTT, V.-Pres. C. M. WILLEY, Treas.

DIRECTORS: Ben A. Eastman, J. M. Boutwell, W. O. Reynolds, A. P. Abbott, H. F. Cutler, W. H. Miles, E. L. Scott, H. J. M. Jones, B. W. Hooker, H. H. Jackson

Vermont Mutual
Fire Insurance Company

of Montpelier, Vt.

Ninety-First Year

Assets - - - \$10,235,690.00

Membership - - - 46,000

Policies written under Mutual or Paid-Up Plan at actual cost—no profit

If you are seeking Insurance, see our Local Agent

McAllister & Kent

Agents for Barre, Berlin and Orange

Good Shoes

for Ladies at

\$3.85

If you did not get a pair of the Shoes we advertised for Saturday and Monday, you had better come in at once, as they are extra good values.

We still have a good assortment of sizes, and you can save \$2.00 on a pair if you act at once.

20% off

for a few days on all Lumbermen's Rubbers, Moccasins, Felt Shoes, and Skis.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

Your Liver Made Over

When your liver becomes slow and sluggish, it is because it is loaded with slime and bile, and, carrying the extra weight, it cannot properly function. You can almost make your liver over new by taking Drown's Liver Pills, which, by the way, so consistently treat and relieve constipation, biliousness, indigestion, dyspepsia, headache and colds. It is strong enough for a husky human and pure enough to prove perfectly harmless.

Price, 25 cents

Drown's Drug Store

48 North Main Street

A. W. Badger & Co.

UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS—TEL. 447-W—OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN THIS WORK—THE BEST OF AMBULANCE SERVICE